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Proposed Maximum Residue Limit PMRL2015-59

Methoprene

(publié aussi en français)

20 November 2015

This document is published by the Health Canada Pest Management Regulatory Agency. For further information, please contact:

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ISSN: 1925-0835 (print)
1925-0843 (online)

Catalogue number: H113-24/2015-59E (print version)
H113-24/2015-59E-PDF (PDF version)

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Under the authority of the *Pest Control Products Act*, Health Canada's Pest Management Regulatory Agency (PMRA) has received applications to register technical grade (S)-methoprene and the end-use product ALTOSID Beef Cattle Mineral for use in Canada as a mineral feed supplement for grazing beef cattle for the control of Horn flies in manure.

The evaluation of this (S)-methoprene use indicated that the end-use product has merit and value, and the human health and environmental risks associated with their proposed uses are acceptable. Details regarding these applications can be found in Proposed Registration Decision PRD2015-21, *(S)-Methoprene*, posted to the Health Canada website on 20 November 2015.

Before registering a pesticide for food use in Canada, the PMRA must determine the quantity of residues that are likely to remain in or on the food when the pesticide is used according to label directions and that such residues will not be a concern to human health. This quantity is then legally specified as a maximum residue limit (MRL). An MRL applies to the identified raw agricultural food commodity as well as to any processed food product that contains it, except where separate MRLs are specified for the raw agricultural commodity and a processed product made from it.

Residues of the resolved isomer (S)-methoprene are covered by the MRLs established for methoprene, the unresolved isomeric mixture.

Consultation on the proposed MRLs for methoprene is being conducted via PRD2015-21. Information regarding the proposed MRLs can be found in Sections 3.5 and 7.1. A supporting feeding study is provided in Appendix I, Table 4. The PMRA invites the public to submit written comments on the proposed MRLs for methoprene in accordance with the guidance found in PRD2015-21.

To comply with Canada's international trade obligations, consultation on the proposed MRLs are also being conducted internationally by notifying the World Trade Organization, as coordinated by Canada's Notification Authority and Enquiry Point.

The proposed MRLs, to be added to the MRL already established for methoprene, are as follows.

Table 1 Proposed Maximum Residue Limits for Methoprene

Common Name	Residue Definition	MRL (ppm)[1]	Food Commodity
Methoprene	1-methylethyl (2*E*,4*E*)-11-methoxy-3,7,11-trimethyl-2,4-dodecadienoate	0.1	Fat of cattle
		0.02	Meat byproducts of cattle
		0.01	Meat of cattle

[1] ppm = parts per million

MRLs established in Canada may be found using the Maximum Residue Limit Database on the Maximum Residue Limits for Pesticides webpage. The database allows users to search for established MRLs, regulated under the *Pest Control Products Act*, both for pesticides or for food commodities.

International Situation and Trade Implications

MRLs may vary from one country to another for a number of reasons. For livestock commodities, differences in MRLs can be due to different livestock feed items and practices.

Table 2 compares the MRL proposed for methoprene on cattle meat in Canada with the corresponding Codex MRL.[1] A listing of established Codex MRLs is available on the Codex Alimentarius Pesticide Residues in Food website, by pesticide or commodity.

Table 2 Comparison of the Canadian MRL, American Tolerance and Codex MRL (where different)

Food Commodity	Canadian MRL (ppm)	American Tolerance (ppm)	Codex MRL (ppm)
Cattle meat	0.01	Exempt	0.2

Next Steps

The PMRA invites the public to submit written comments on the proposed MRLs for methoprene up to 75 days from the date of publication of this document. Please forward your comments to Publications (see the contact information on the cover page of this document). The PMRA will consider all comments received before making a final decision on the proposed MRLs. Comments received will be addressed in a separate document linked to this PMRL. The established MRLs will be legally in effect as of the date that they are entered into the Maximum Residue Limit Database.

[1] The Codex Alimentarius Commission is an international organization under the auspices of the United Nations that develops international food standards, including MRLs.